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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Outcome

NEITHER the generalised statements of those attending the conference nor the interpretative efforts of newspaper observers have revealed very much of what has taken place at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meetings in London. Solid agreement appears to have been reached on a long-term plan for bolstering the Commonwealth's financial and economic position, although a sense of frustration is discernible in consequence of America's reluctance to extend assistance by the removal of impeding tariff barriers and her seeming indifference to the new British policy based on the slogan of "trade not aid."

It is evident that the talks which Mr Eden and Mr Butler had in Washington in March have disappointed Commonwealth hopes, and from the guarded observations which have been made by some of the Prime Ministers it appears that the plans of the last Commonwealth Conference for an approach to sterling convertibility have been stultified. Mr Butler has always insisted that a balanced pattern of trade between dollar and non-dollar areas depends on the adoption of good creditor policies by the United States. These do not seem to be forthcoming—at least not to the extent necessary if a good balance is to be attained.

TWO positive results from the Commonwealth Conference can be recorded. One is that the Prime Ministers reached full accord on the subject of the Korean armistice conditions which has had the effect of solidifying the United Nations proposals and of providing strong moral backing to the UN negotiators. Secondly, agreement was attained on the questions which Sir Winston Churchill is to raise at the forthcoming Bermuda Conference, with special reference to the desirability of exploring proposals for four power top level talks. Sir Winston thus goes to Bermuda armed with the confidence and backing of his fellow Prime Ministers within the Commonwealth. His hand is accordingly greatly strengthened and his arguments will be given additional weight. Spectacular results from the London talks cannot be expected, but the value of these Commonwealth meetings is beyond doubt.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

BELIEVED NEARER

Reactions To Latest Soviet Reforms

MALENKOV "OPENS HIS WINDOW TO WEST"

Berlin, June 11.

Sweeping changes in East Germany, announced last night, have convinced a large section of both German and Western Allied opinion that the Russians genuinely want an agreement to reunite Germany—probably this year.

This time, it is believed, the Soviet Union really means business, and intends to break down the Iron Curtain in both Germany and Austria.

The new measures, including aid to private trade, return of land to farmers who fled to the West, freer travel and an amnesty for people imprisoned for owing taxes, were followed today by moves to halt land collectivisation.

One observer said that M. Georgi Malenkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, "has opened his window to the West."

Another more pessimistic school of thought considers that the new policy directives indicate no basic change in the Communist type political system inside East Germany.

The announcement was timed to influence the Bermuda big three conference and also the coming West German elections, in the view of some observers.

In Bonn, leaders of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrat Union considered the changes only tactical. They said the relaxation of Communist pressure could be considered "quite definitely a success for Western policy."

The whole tone of last night's announcement is seen as indicating a "softening" of Stalin-type Communism. The phrase "guaranteeing of the rights of the individual" reappeared after a long absence from East German Communist documents, as it has appeared in M. Malenkov's Russian.

News that refugees—especially farmers—would be welcomed back and returned their former property without punishment, as well as the dropping of a number of coercive, economic and legal measures against those who did not faithfully toe the party line, created the impression among students of Communism here that Stalin-Communism is on its way out in the "satellites" and is to be replaced by a milder, Malenkov-Communism. No one in West Berlin doubts that the latest moves will create jubilation among East Germany's 13,000,000 people.

The Political Bureau of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party said the

prime purpose of the changes was to pave the way for German unity.

The announcement of the new programme was accompanied by an admission by the Socialist Unity Party that it had made "grave" economic errors. Officials of the All-German Affairs Ministry in Bonn said Soviet authorities apparently had taken note of the West German demand that they must relax their tight hold on East Germany and create democratic conditions there as a prelude to free all German elections. But it remained to be seen, how the new directives would be carried out in practice.

Herr Heinrich von Brentano, leader of the Christian Democrats in the lower house, said the Western policy of strength and insistence on principles had made the Soviet Union feel the necessity for a four-power conference on German unity with concessions in East Germany. But it would be dangerous to read a change of mind into the Soviet-inspired action. "They are only tactical attempts to spoil a Western policy. But this does not mean that we should not take the tactics seriously."

Herr Robert Tillmanns, a member of the CDU executive and specialist on Eastern affairs, told journalists that yesterday's announcement was a political act of the Kremlin. It might well be that a breakdown of economy under the burden of collectivisation and political persecution had played only a very secondary role, he said.

MOBILE POLITICS
These measures show the whole world once again the mobility of Soviet politics. Their leaders remain consistent in their final aim but in their tactical approaches to it they zig zag more than almost any other power in the world, now or in the past.

Herr Tillmanns said the Soviet leaders had evidently come to the conclusion that their other policies in Germany—fusion of left-wing parties, appeal to national feelings and the "peace party" movement—had not produced the desired results.

They had evidently noted that the leaders of the West had called for deeds not words and had therefore decided to show a few deeds, he said.

He said there was no indication yet of a loosening of the political system, no amnesty for political offenders and no sign of any willingness to hold, for instance, free elections for the whole of Berlin, as suggested by the West a year ago.

An American spokesman in Bonn said the Soviet authorities had so far not taken any steps to call a meeting of the four High Commissioners in Germany.

The changes in East Germany have come within two weeks of the appointment of Ambassador Vladimir Semenov as first Soviet civilian High Commissioner in Germany.

M. Semenov, a talented diplomat with the reputation of being a moderate minded Communist, was recalled to Moscow after Stalin's death for high level policy discussions.

While there, Allied observers here believe, he worked out with top party leaders the new

Malenkov "peace line" as it applied in Germany.

Today many Germans here wondered whether the new East German programme will stem the flow of refugees who continue to reach West Berlin in numbers of up to 2,000 daily and whether it will mean the scrapping of plans for an East German Army.

Though East Germany has built up an armed force of over 120,000, it has always called it a "barracked police force." This force, which trains and looks more like an army than a police force, could disappear overnight if the party demanded it. The new measures have also caused speculation in West Berlin about the future of Herr Ulbricht, who has always been one of the strongest advocates of all out Sovietisation.

Herr Ulbricht in a 10-hour speech announced East Germany's elevation to the status of a Soviet-style people's democracy less than a year ago. M. Semenov appears to have changed all that.

The German Social Democrat opposition in Bonn said tonight that the East German Government must immediately release all political prisoners. The value of yesterday's "promises" could only be seen when it was known how far they were prepared to go in loosening border controls between East and West Germany.

The party repeated its demand to Dr Adenauer's Government to press the Western High Commissioners to meet their Eastern opposite number to discuss inter-zonal matters.—Reuter.

Test Pilot Sacrificed His Life

Bristol, June 11.

Loading British test pilot Peter Lawrence sacrificed his life today to try to save Britain's top secret delta winged Flying Triangle, the manufacturers stated tonight.

Lawrence, 32-year-old well-known racing pilot, radioed that he was in trouble at 20,000 feet over the thickly populated Bristol area, the Gloster Aircraft Company stated.

He could have baled out safely but instead shut off the engine and tried to glide the precious prototype slowly down to a crash-landing in open country.

He took the plane—claimed to be the most powerful and formidable fighter in the world—right down to 200 feet before he baled out on to a golf course. But he was too late. There was no time for his parachute to open and he fell to the ground and was killed instantly.

The plane had met the same fate as the first version of the faster-than-sound, radio-equipped twin jet Gloster Javelin, which also crashed and burnt into flames in June last year.—Reuter.

A Colonial Chieftain



During the week of Coronation, London was a city of colour and pageantry, with picturesque visitors from all over the world, filling the streets. In his leopard skin cloak and plumed head dress, Chief Thomas Mawlele of Tanganyika brought a touch of the barbaric splendour of Africa to the ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall when Colonial representatives and rulers laid wreaths to the memory of the war dead of the Empire.—London Express.

Impassioned "Save My Children" Plea By Mrs Rosenberg

New York, June 11.

A mother's impassioned cry of "save my children" rang out in a clemency appeal to President Eisenhower for her son and daughter-in-law—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies doomed to die in the electric chair next Thursday.

Mrs Sophie Rosenberg made her public plea at a rally in central New York city this evening. "I know they are innocent," she said.

"I have come here to plead," she said to the rally organised by the "Committee to secure justice in the Rosenberg case," which had been fighting for the Rosenbergs' lives since their conviction two years ago.

"To you President Eisenhower, to the whole world, I say 'Save my children,'" Mrs Rosenberg cried.

"Don't let them die. They are innocent!" Mrs Rosenberg said that next Thursday their execution date should be a happy day for the convicted couple because it was their 14th wedding anniversary. "Instead," she said, "they are scheduled to die. What can I— a mother and a grandmother—say; my Julius and my Ethel said everything for me."

"TELLING THE TRUTH"
"Only last week they said 'If we die it will be the murder of innocent people.' They are telling the truth. They never stole any atom secrets. They know nothing about atom secrets."

Professor Ephraim Tross, Professor of English at New York City College, told the rally that the prosecution did not have the "clean hands" he said the "execution" of this married couple will produce a wave of horror throughout the world that will do the United States no good.

"American justice and mental balance will be dealt a blow equivalent to the loss of many battlefields," said Professor Cross.

The Committee announced at the rally that a special "clemency train" would travel from New York to Washington on Sunday. Its passengers were to join demonstrators from many other parts of the United States at the White House. Washington is a clemency appeal.—Reuter.

Man Becomes Performing Monkey

London, June 11.

A woman walked into the monkey house at the London Zoo last night looking into a cage and said "Good heavens, that's my cousin."

She was right. Behind bars between gorilla "Guy" and chimpanzee "Dick" was 24-year-old veterinary student Hugh Mullish, aping twentieth century man.

Powerfully built, with a handsome red beard and nondescript clothes, he kept a distinguished gathering of foreign diplomats, film stars and other world leading figures entertained throughout the Zoo's Coronation and 125th birthday reception.

His cage, normally inhabited by a chimpanzee, was labelled "homo sapiens, the common man."

In it was a camp bed, a table and chair. Under the bed were a pair of lady's shoes, and the walls were decorated with photographs of pin-up girls.

His playthings included objects representing the atom bomb, football, pools, radio, and the much-criticised wire statue of the "Political Prisoner."

For four hours he clambered about the wires of his cage, drinking beer and accepting tributes from the distinguished guests.—Reuter.

KOREAN TRUCE DEVELOPMENTS

Neutrals Agree To Serve On PoW Commission

London, June 11.

All five nations asked by the United Nations and Communists to supervise an exchange of Korean prisoners of war have now given their answer.

Four have said "yes"—India, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The fifth, Switzerland, has said "Yes, perhaps" and is expected to give a definite decision today.

Switzerland first had doubts about serving on the commission because South Korea had not agreed to the prisoner exchange agreement.

But Mr Max Petitpierre, chief of the Swiss Political Department, said on Wednesday that she "could be induced" to serve after all. The Swiss Federal Council is meeting today.

India and Sweden and Czechoslovakia, who replied last night, agreed unconditionally.

India will provide the chairman of the commission and a detachment of troops. The other nations will provide about 60 staff officers. They will have custody of prisoners while agents from either side visit those who say they are unwilling to return home. The United Nations claims that thousands of Communist prisoners refuse repatriation.

POLAND "DELIGHTED"
The Polish Government today agreed to send a representative to the repatriation commission of neutral nations to supervise prisoners unwilling to go home after a Korean truce.

The announcement, simultaneously broadcast by Warsaw Radio and the official Polish news agency P.A.P., said: "The Government of the Polish People's Republic has consented to sending its representative to sit on the official bodies mentioned in the draft agreement on an armistice in Korea."

"Poland is delighted to see the prospects of an early end of the bloodshed in Korea and is ready to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict."—Reuter.

ALLEGATION
Philadelphia, June 11.
Dr Yang Yoo Chan, the South Korean Ambassador to the United States, said today his country had been threatened with an embargo by United Nations officials on military supplies and food unless she agreed to the proposed truce terms.

Dr Yang made his statement during a Press conference here. "They are trying to force our Government, trying actually with various threats to force us to accept the truce terms."

He was asked if he meant the threats had been made by officials of the United States Government. He replied he meant "officials of the United Nations."—Reuter.

Their bodies were dragged from the water by police, who are still searching for the murder weapon and Barbara's missing maroon coloured bicycle.

Detectives are working on the theory that the killer escaped on the bicycle. A description of a man they want to interview has been circulated to all police stations. He is between 30 and 35, of medium build and has fuzzy hair.

He is believed to be wearing a brown suit.

Meanwhile police are making a house-to-house check around Teddington and continuing their river bank probe for clues.

A man called at a London police station today and made a statement about the murder.

The statement was immediately passed on to Scotland Yard, London Police headquarters, but it is not yet known if it will provide any help in the investigation.—Reuter.

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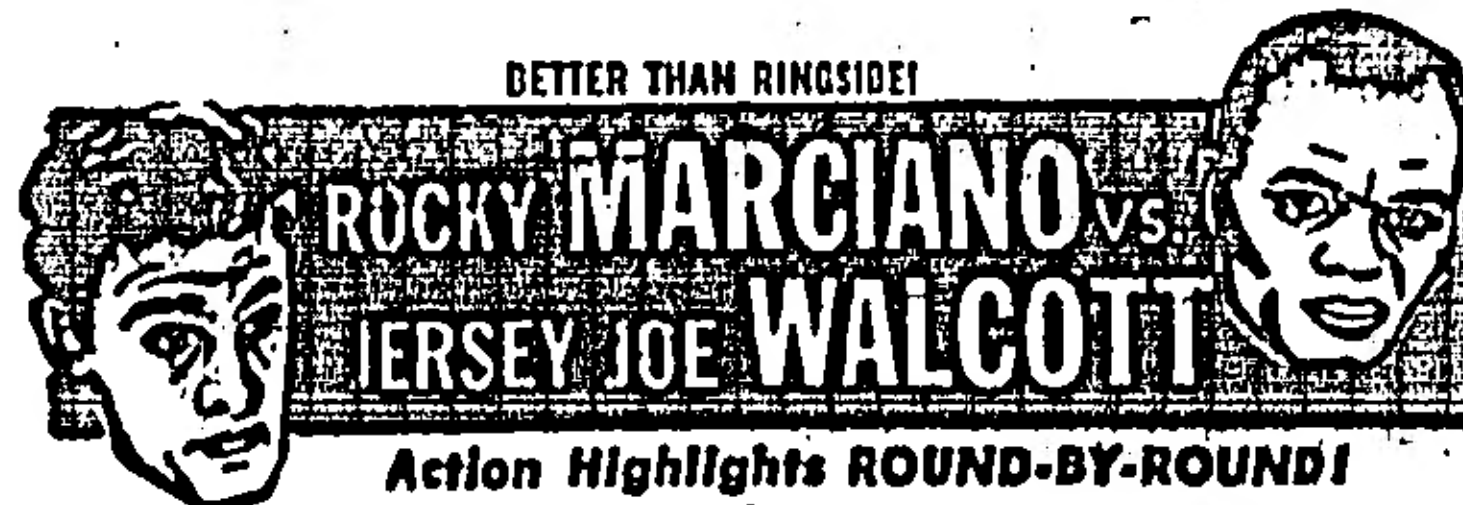
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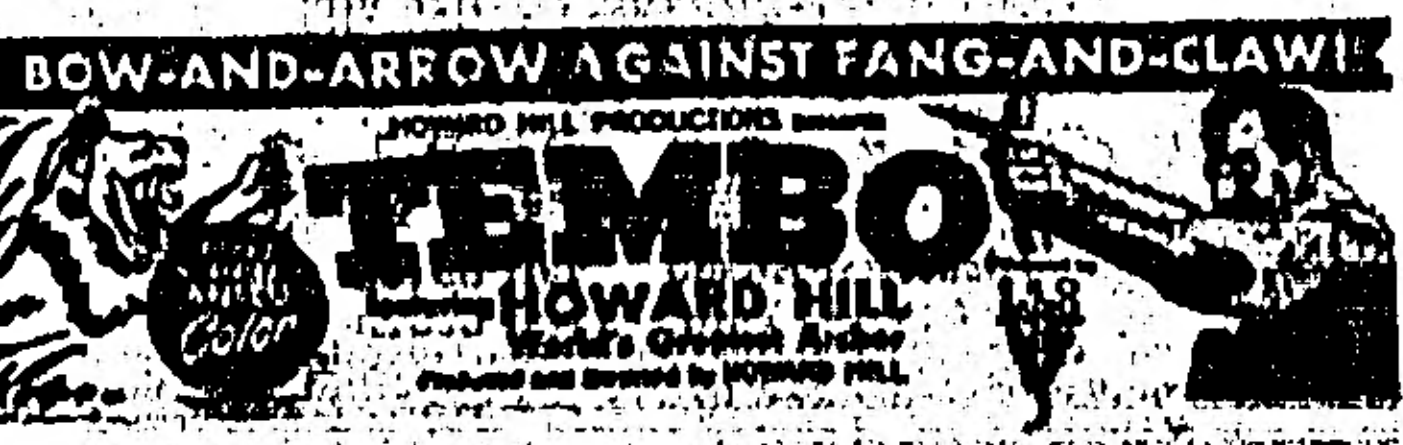
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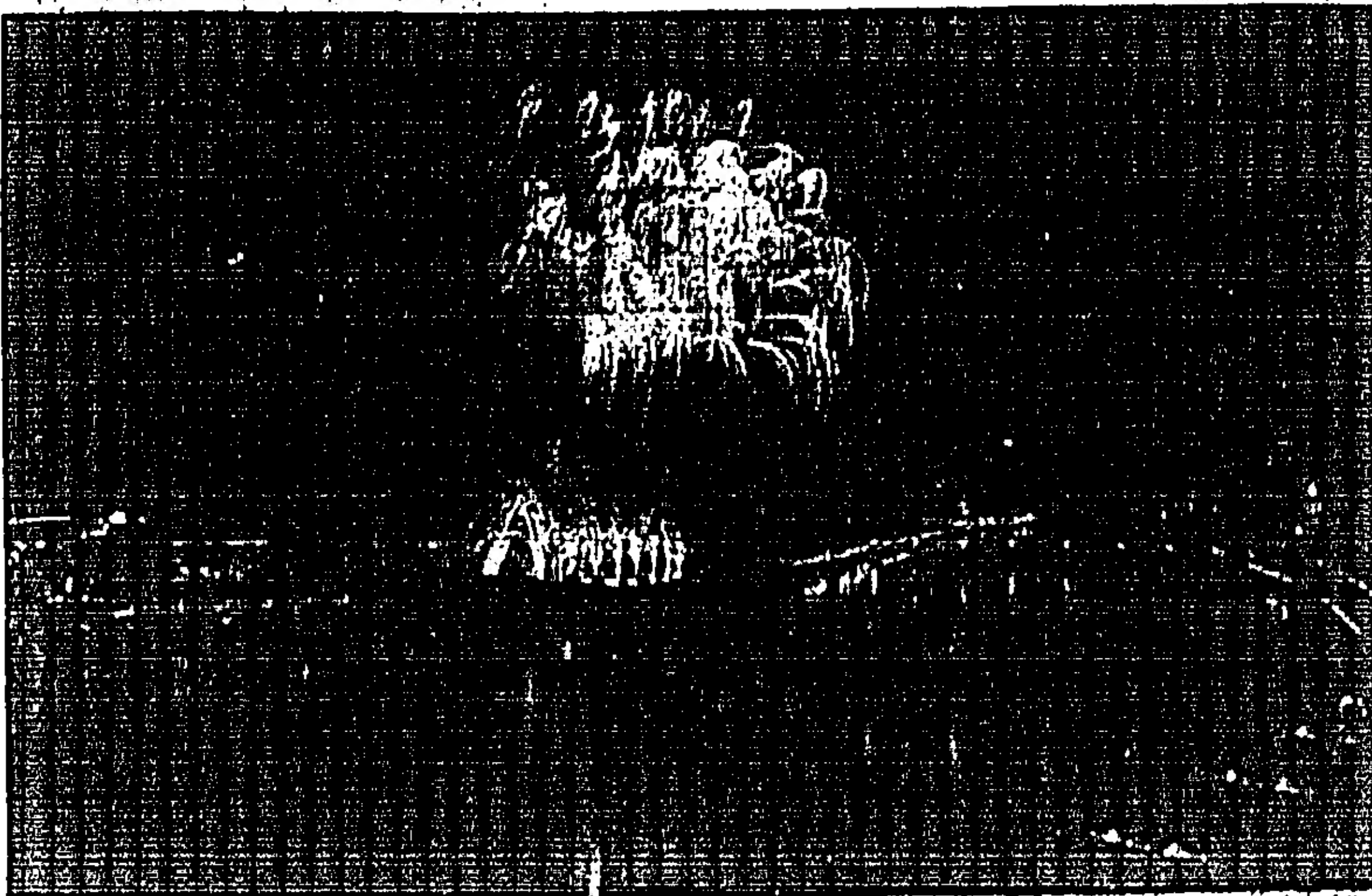
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Communists Tear Gaps In U.N. Lines



The climax of Coronation Day in London was the biggest fireworks display ever, with rockets bursting over the Thames against a background of brilliant illuminations throughout the city.—Express Photo.

Pacific Coast Businessmen Challenge U.S. Government

San Francisco, June 11.

The Eisenhower Administration has been challenged by a group of conservative and influential Pacific Coast businessmen to demolish barriers which block development of international trade.

Climbers' Fate

New Delhi, June 11.
A Japanese Embassy official said here today that he had had no information for many days regarding the success of a Japanese expedition attempting to climb the Nepalese peak Munsale.

The Embassy said that there were rumors that the expedition had met with an accident but there was no reliable information. —United Press.

Eisenhower Requests Action On Protocol

Washington, June 11.
President Eisenhower today sent to the Senate for ratification a new extension of the International Sugar Convention protocol signed by 19 nations in London in August last year.

The protocol was accompanied by a message from the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, recommending its approval.

The document, which was kept secret until today, is the same as that submitted to the Senate in previous years, except for minor technical modifications, Mr. Dulles said.

The International Sugar Agreement originally was formulated in 1937 "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an orderly relationship between supply and demand for sugar in the world market on a basis equitable to both producers and consumers."

In his letter outlining the effect of the treaty on the United States, Mr. Dulles said:

"The agreement as extended by the present protocol affords the best means for co-operation in maintaining a sound world sugar condition... and it is to the interest of this Government to participate therein."

He said that the protocol will have no effect on the sugar situation in the United States at the present time as regards either supply or price.

The reason for this, Mr. Dulles explained, is the fact that all world controls relating to quotas and stocks have been lifted and cannot be re-imposed until the Agreement has been revived.

"This protocol, however, continues the facilities for future international co-operation. It provides the International Sugar Convention to proceed with its plans for the contemplated revision of the agreement which, it is anticipated, will be undertaken this coming summer at an international sugar conference in London," Mr. Dulles said.—United Press.

Japan Admitted

London, June 11.
The admission of Japan to the International Wool and Textile Organization was approved by the International Wool Conference today, after a long debate.

The group is the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce which claims that it originally suggested the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which was a keystone of the Roosevelt foreign policy.

This "new world trade policy declaration" asks for:

1. The outright and immediate repeal of the so-called Buy American Act which effectively prevents foreign nations from doing business with United States government agencies.
2. Co-operative action by the United States and the British Commonwealth nations to establish a system for currency convertibility based on high levels of production and employment.
3. The establishment of United States dollar currency on a full convertible gold basis.
4. Simplification of customs regulations to eliminate domestic red tape which has discouraged foreign nations in their effort to sell products in the United States.

EVIDENT NEED.
The preamble to the declaration states:

"The need seems to be evident for a re-examination of our own policy and objectives in order to establish a sound long range programme to promote stability in the international relations field."

"The position of our country as a great export nation is inconsistent with our continuing surplus of exports, the dollar shortage abroad and the increasing cost to United States taxpayers who, through loans and grants, have been financing a substantial part of our export trade."

"Many features of the foreign policy of this country need substantial study not only to make our foreign and domestic policies dovetail, but mainly to assure the free nations that we are anxious and sincere in our efforts to join them in following policies of mutual benefit."

"World trade with the related activities of international finance is a two-way street. We cannot for ever continue to sell abroad if we refuse to buy from abroad; nor is it sound for us to continue to give away our products, raw materials and resources."

VITAL FACTOR.
The businessmen admit that they have more than theory at stake in world trade.

For more than a hundred years, world trade has been a vital factor in the prosperity of California. This must continue, the businessmen declare, if the industrial machine which the state inherited from World War II is to continue to function with profit and payrolls.

But the policy declaration argues that nation's foreign trade policies are endangering this investment. "The shrinkage of foreign markets," it says, "the

increasing tendency of imposing controls and the dollar shortage abroad are acutely felt today in California."

"Scores of important raw products and foodstuffs produced abroad find their way into the economy of California for processing and manufacturing. It has been estimated that every dollar's worth of imports puts three dollars to work in the state in the form of finance, transportation, manufacturing and distribution."

Major points made by the declaration are:

1. **TRADE NOT AID.**—Foreign trade must replace grants of aid. "Any loss in our government income by reason of reduction in rates of import duties authorized for the purpose of encouraging imports will amount to only a fraction of the cost of continuing dollar aid which would otherwise be required to enable friendly countries to maintain economic stability."
2. **Buy American Legislation.**—This law requires United States agencies to discriminate against foreign bidders unless the domestic cost is "unreasonable" or 25 per cent higher than the foreign bid. "The effect of the statute is practically to exclude the foreign producer from this market," the declaration says. "The act should be repealed in order that a free market may prevail."
3. **Currency Convertibility.**—"The United States and British Commonwealth should take requisite steps to eliminate the artificial barrier to high levels of production and employment. Our contribution should be tariff and customs reforms and other actions. Other governments should be encouraged to take similar appropriate actions."
4. **GOLD BASIS.**
a. Gold and Monetary Policy.—"We favour a sound domestic economy and exertion of our influence for a world economy of such stability as will permit the ultimate placing of our United States currency on a fully convertible gold basis." The declaration urges the appointment of a Presidential commission to study the question and prepare positive recommendations.
5. **Investments Abroad.**—"We should encourage private investments abroad on bases compatible with safety of principal and earnings. Suspensions of imperialism and colonialism can be eliminated by inviting native participation."
6. **Far East.**—"The area is of vital importance to the United States and it should be treated with the same force and interest as any other area. "Technical assistance programmes should be toward food production, industrialization in support of good production and indigenous raw material resources."—Reuter.

Tokyo, June 11.

South Korean troops fought into the night to plug three gaps torn in United Nations front lines by the heaviest Communist attacks in eight months.

The soldiers President Syngman Rhee urged to send all the way north to the Yalu River had their heads full where they are now. Three hills fell to the Reds on Wednesday night when the Communists threw 6,000 men against positions along the eastern end of the battle line and at least 700 Chinese Reds were behind the Allied line.

The Communist strategy was apparent. By grabbing key outposts and positions now the Reds will retain possession of them when the cease-fire demarcation line is drawn. Their intention is to leave the United Nations with an unbalanced line hard to defend.

Reports from the front said that the heaviest fight was taking place close to outpost 703. There, 8th ROK Division troops were trying to repulse between one and two battalions of Chinese that pierced the Division's line early on Thursday.

STAYING THERE

A little to the east the Chinese held onto two hills on Wednesday. They were part of the 8th Division's main line of resistance. ROK infantrymen counter-attacked on Thursday afternoon and temporarily regained one of the positions but later lost it to a fresh Chinese assault.

Eighth Army headquarters in Seoul said that the Chinese on top of the hills seemed content to stay there and not push forward although Allied air strikes during the day took a heavy toll among the new owners of the positions.

An 8th Army spokesman said that a maximum of 6,000 Chinese took part in the assaults that forced the three penetrations of the Allied line.

Supported by 54,000 rounds of artillery and mortar fire the Reds used two regiments in a two-pronged attack that quickly spread to other spots on the 8th ROK Division's front.

Still further to the east another counter-attack by the 12th ROK Division was making progress at Christmas Hill where two Red companies seized a foothold early on Thursday.

The 8th Army said that this position had been virtually recaptured.

Meanwhile, the United States 3rd Division estimated that it had killed or wounded half the 1,000 Reds who had wrested temporarily the control of outpost Harry on the western front early on Thursday.

The outpost is one of several that commands the Choswon Valley invasion route.—United Press.

Steel Pool Complaint

Luxembourg, June 11.
Steel users of the European Coal-Steel Community's six member countries today complained of high prices since the community's decision to allow free competition and prices was announced on May 1.

At a meeting here, many of them complained they were paying more for steel in the common market than British or United States users paid for steel produced in their countries.

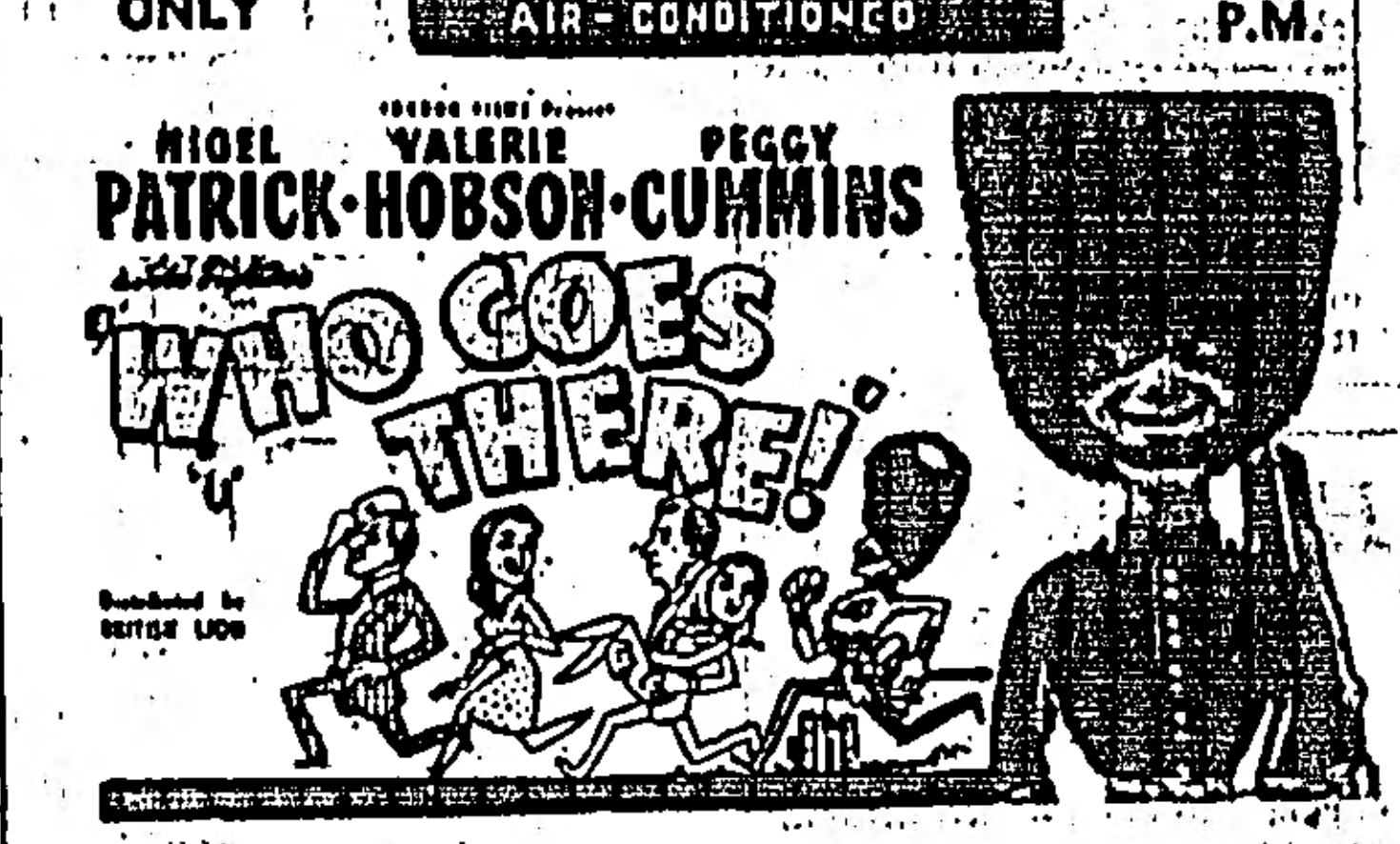
Countries in the Coal-Steel Community are Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany. The community was formed in July last year.—Reuter.

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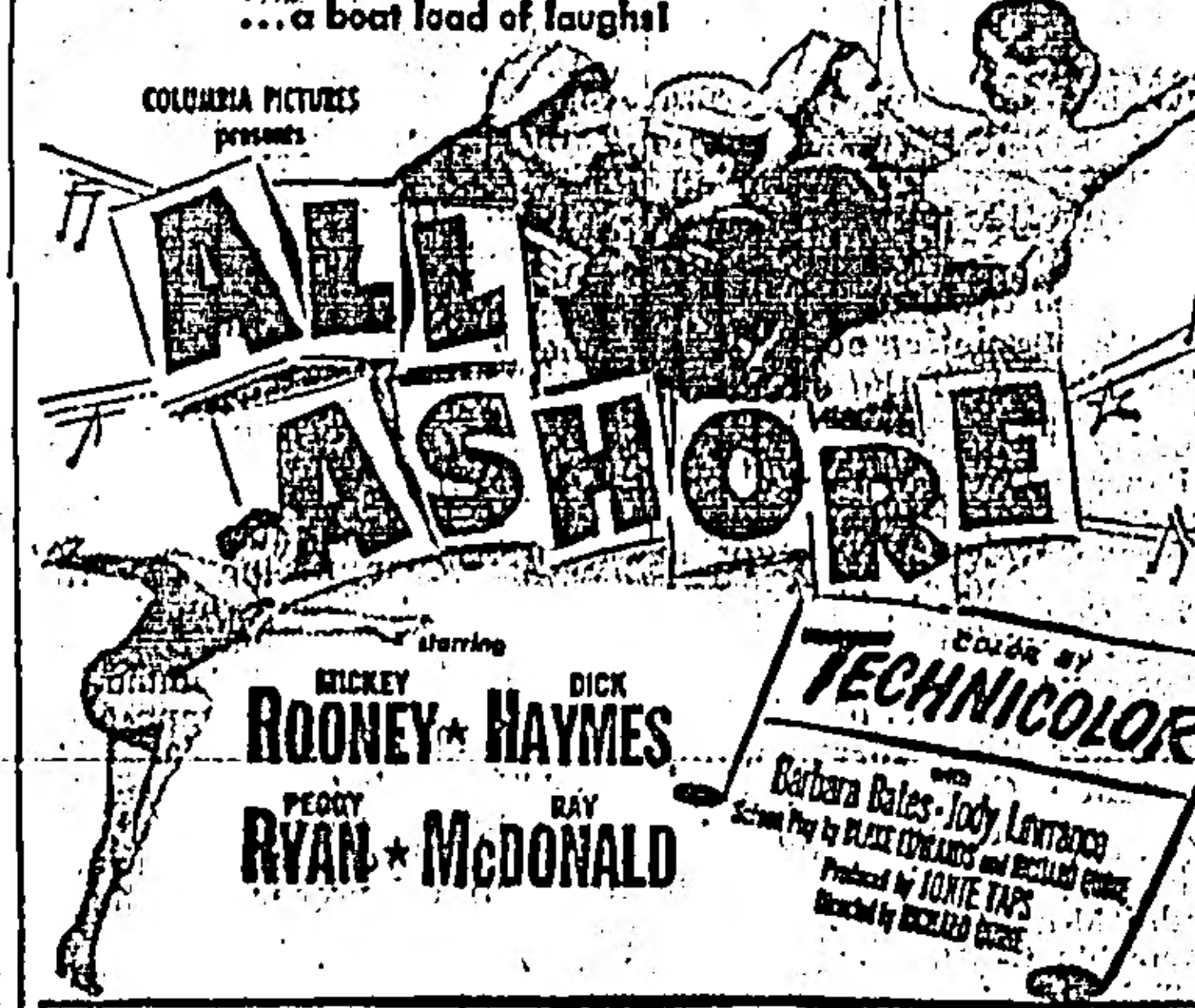


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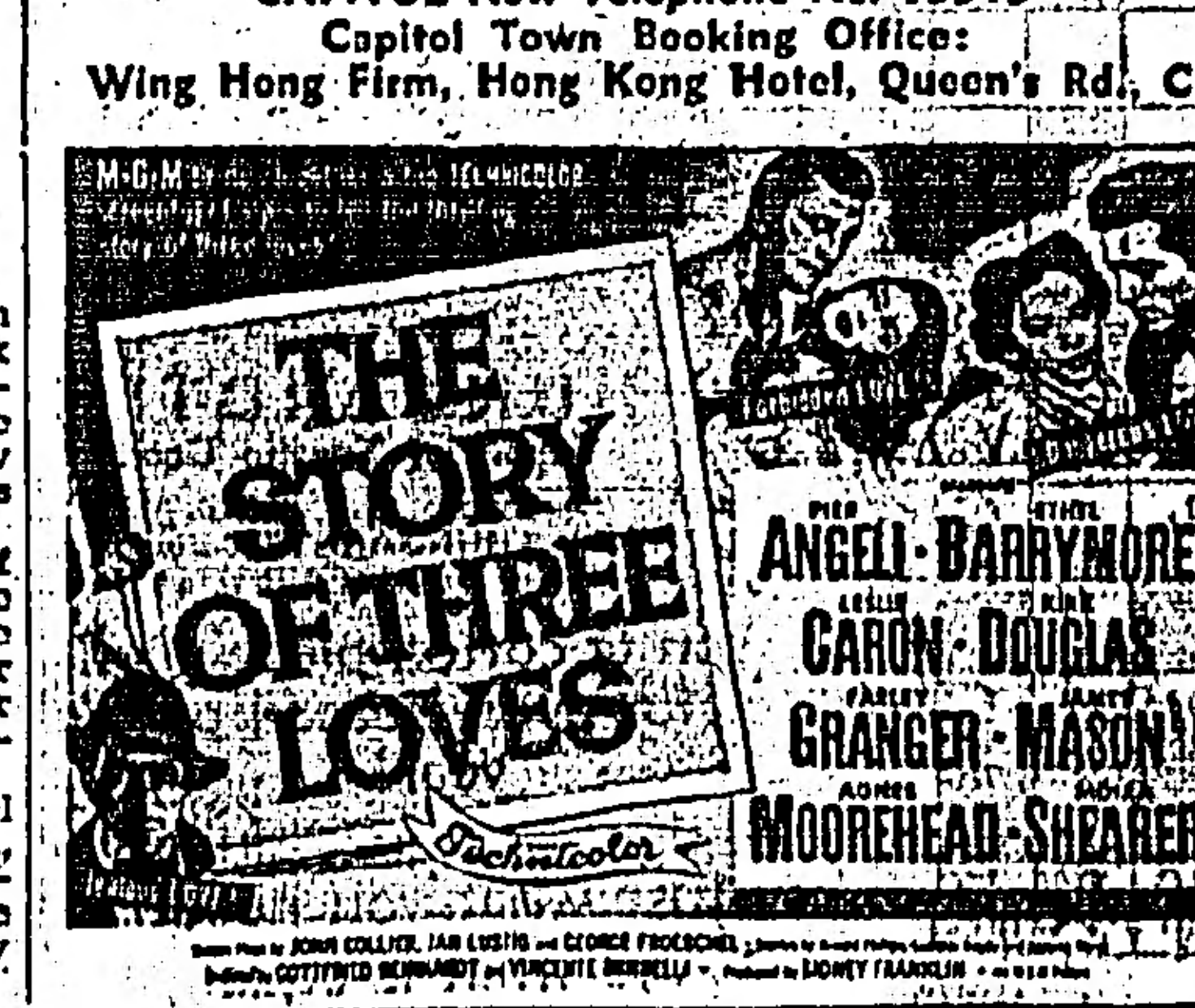
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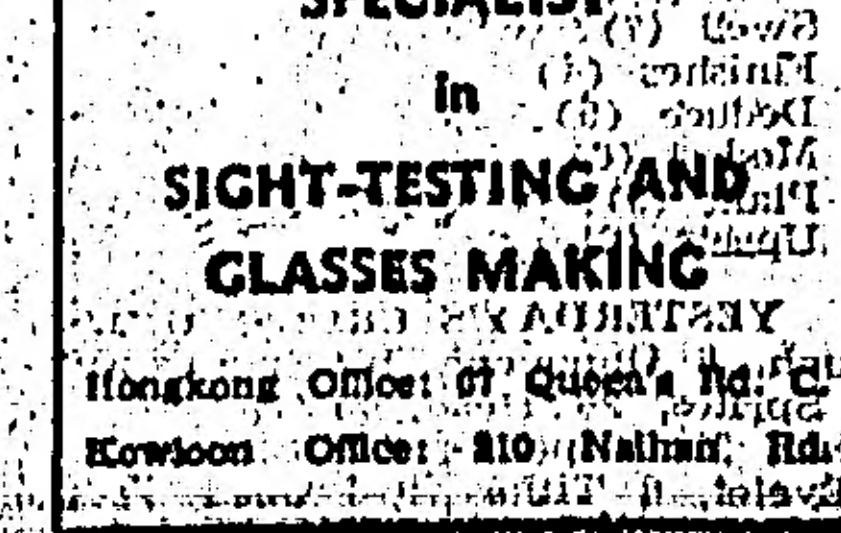
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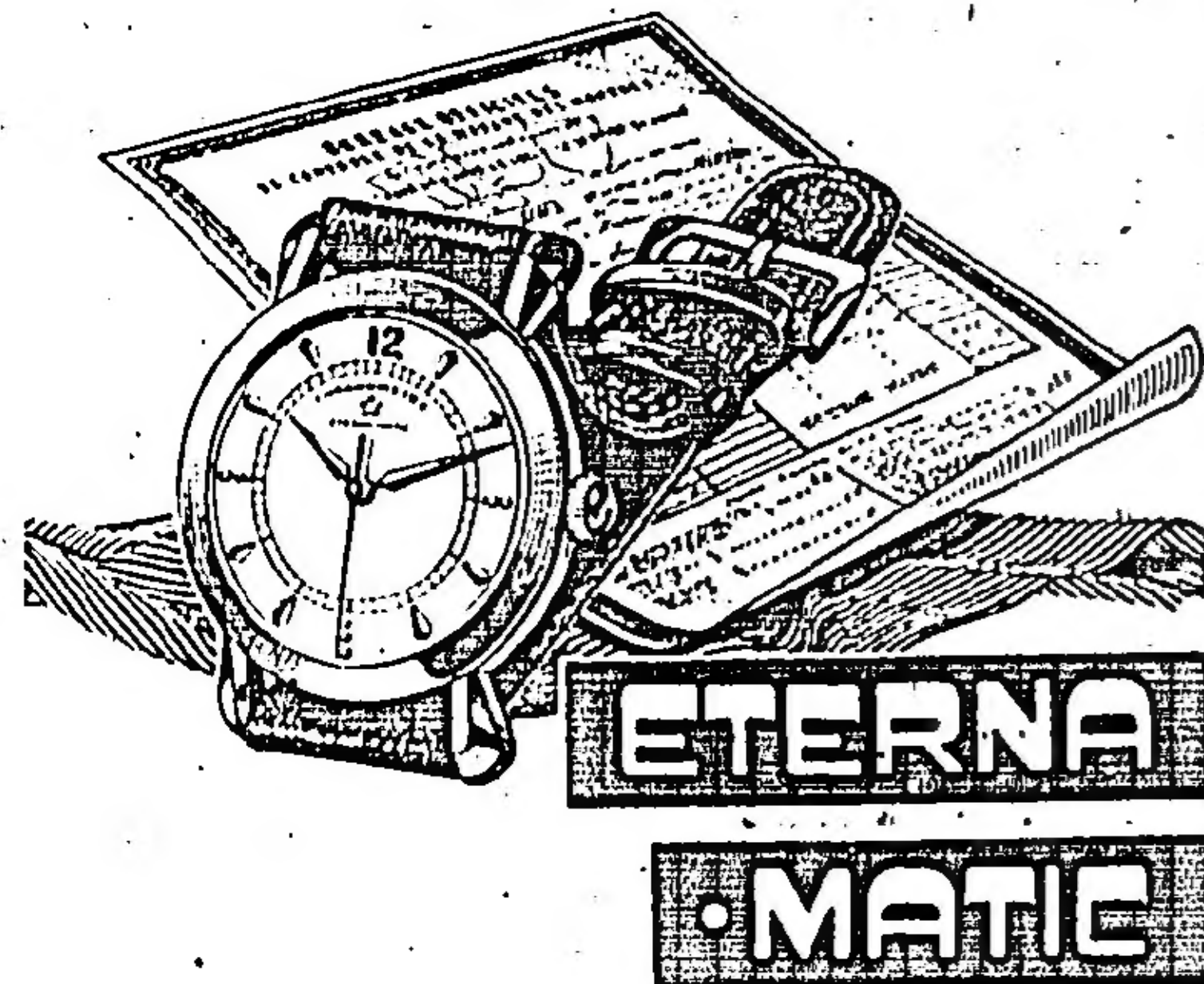
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personal narrative

MY next appointment with the Information Officer was fixed for eleven o'clock on the morning of July 6, 1952. We were to meet in Saski Park, Warsaw. It was a Sunday. As I walked through the park I saw that the Information Officer was already awaiting me. As arranged, he was wearing civilian clothes. I had already made up my mind not to spy on my colleagues and pretended not to recognise him. I walked on and bought an ice-cream. At noon I watched him from a distance and saw that he was still sitting and waiting me, and that he was becoming very nervous.

I left the park. Our meeting did not take place until September 14 when he immediately questioned me about my failure to keep the earlier rendezvous. I insisted that I had kept the appointment and added: "You were reading a copy of Trybuna Ludu and not a copy of Kurier Codzienny as had been arranged."

He promptly changed the subject and told me that a great honour was shortly to be conferred on me. I was to be transferred to an air base on the Baltic coast, where only the elite of fighter pilots are sent.

I was transferred to the 10th Fighter Squadron at Slubsk at the end of September. This was a great break for me, as I could start planning my escape in earnest. Denmark did not appear on the operational maps given to us, but we had been told at briefings that the Danish island of Bornholm was the site of a big American air base. If I could get to Bornholm, I thought, American jets would guide me.

AT SLUBSK

ON reporting to Slubsk, I was taken before a Soviet officer, the Deputy Commander of my wing, who introduced me to the local security officer. The latter ordered me to continue my work as a secret security officer of my unit. I was asked to make regular reports. I was warned that British and American agents might approach me while off duty to find out details of the new MIG jet fighters.

I went on planning my escape, but avoided telling the Information Officer anything about my colleagues which might have got them into trouble. It was rather a dangerous game and as the month went by I became convinced that they were losing confidence in me. Szymanski, who was still sharing my room, began to shadow me.

Another factor which made me more disgusted with life in Poland was the conduct of the elections in the autumn of last year. Polling day was October 26. By then I was already at Slubsk. For weeks we had to attend political lectures. We were told of the "liberal" and "democratic" character of the Polish electoral law. It was compared with electoral procedure in Western countries. The political officers told us that universal suffrage, as we had in Poland, did not exist in Western countries. In most capitalist States, said the political officers, men in the armed forces did not have the right to vote. Women in Switzerland were prohibited from voting. All these bourgeois electoral laws, they said, had a definite class character and

were instruments to prevent sections of the people from choosing their political leaders. A fortnight before polling day instructions were issued by the Central Committee of the National Front on how we were to vote. According to the electoral law, the voter had the right to strike out the names of individual candidates from the list on which he was voting.

The law provided also for a secret ballot—that is to say, the voter could study the ballot paper in private and make the desired alterations behind a screen at the polling station. However, the instructions of the National Front made it clear that any attempt to alter the printed ballot paper would not be "patriotic," and voters were urged not to exercise their right to vote secretly.

HOW TO VOTE

THREE days before polling day I received a sealed letter from the senior political officer at Slubsk requesting me to be present in the headquarters building at 5 o'clock on Sunday October 26, the date of the election. The letter said that I was to act as a member of the District Electoral Committee which would supervise the voting. "The day before the election an order from the air base Commanding Officer was read to all ranks saying that all officers and men must vote. I duly reported on the Sunday morning, an hour before the polling station was open. The Electoral Committee was composed of nine officers and a sergeant. The committee sat at a long table, and each officer had a list of the officers and men in his unit. As a man came in to vote, he went to the officer on the Committee who was a member of his unit. The officer handed him a ballot paper and struck off his name on the list of voters. The ballot paper contained a list of National Front candidates.

The voter could fold up the paper and place it in the ballot box. This would mean that he fully reported the Government. But if he wished, and at his own risk, the voter could take the ballot list behind a screen at the end of the room and strike out the name of a candidate or even write in the name of another.

The mere fact that he went behind the screen, however, indicated that he was dissatisfied with the one-party list of candidates, and his name was taken; in other words, there was pressure on the men to vote according to the instructions they had received from the political officers during the election campaign.

NEW DIARY

MY thoughts were still dwelling on escape. Every day I listened to the BBC, Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and Radio Ankara. In this I was not alone. Many other officers in my unit also listened to foreign stations. On occasions I caught my colleagues doing so, but I always pretended not to have noticed, although it was my duty as a "spy" to report them to the Information Officer.

The Christmas of 1952 came and passed and with it the New Year. One day I went into a shop in Slubsk and bought myself a new diary, a rather expensive one. Every time I opened it—because of the way it was bound—it fell open at the same date, March 5. I had been thinking of escape for so long that after this had happened a few times the date became a fixation with me. There was nothing rational about it. I dreamed and thought

about it, and soon convinced myself that there was something supernatural in it. I convinced myself that on that day I would either escape or be killed in the attempt.

I brooded about it so much that at lunch in a restaurant with some other officers a few weeks before I escaped, I raised my glass of vodka impetuously and gave toast: "To March 5. Luckily no one was suspicious. When I was asked why, I evaded the issue by saying that I felt it was going to be a big day; a crash-landing, somebody would be killed, or we would fly a particularly important mission.

ON January 20 another significant thing happened—we got a shipment of ten new fighters. They were an improved model of the MIG 15. I was told confidentially by the base commander, a Russian colonel named Babunov, that we were very lucky to have these aircraft. Only 15 had been sent to Poland and none to any other Communist country outside the Soviet Union. Four of them were withheld from training missions and put on a 24-hour alert in order to repel any "attack" from the West and to carry out "Operation Krest" ("Cross" in Russian). To me an ominous because it meant to pursue and shoot down anyone trying to escape.

EXCITEMENT

ON the morning of March 4 there were no training flights planned, so I stayed in my room. My room-mate was on duty with one of the four alerted MIGs. About 9:30 I tuned in to Radio Free Europe. The first thing I heard was a bulletin in Polish, read at dictation speed, and saying that Stalin was seriously ill. Later in the morning I heard similar announcements by the BBC and Radio Warsaw.

On my way to the mess hall for lunch the Deputy Commander of the 10th Squadron, in charge of political training (each unit had two deputy commanders, one for operational and one for political matters), I looked at him sideways and asked: "Have you heard the news?" "Yes," he replied. "It is a terrible thing." Neither of us actually mentioned Stalin's name.

Lunch was eaten in the silence of suppressed excitement. Afterwards I made a short training flight in a Yak. I was supposed to take up a MIG later but this flight was cancelled because of bad weather. This was something really to worry about. If I was going to escape the next day, I went to the meteorological office and was told that a "warm front" was coming in from the West, that the outlook was bad and that there would probably be no flights next day.

I am sure that tomorrow will be a fine day and that we shall be able to fly. I said to the meteorological officer, and walked out of the room.

On my way back to my room I dropped in at Operations Headquarters. The Operations Officer was out, probably being briefed on the crisis, for he had, apparently, rushed out so fast that he had left the map cupboard unlocked. I grabbed a map which showed Bornholm and Sweden. This, indeed, was a piece of unexpected luck.

THE OLD TEAM IS STILL BATTING

By EVE PERRICK

London. There were Sunny and Sue, Johnnie and Jane, Rosie and Robin, Doug and Mary. (Show-off style for the Margals and Marchioness of Bladford, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Lady Rosemary, General Churchill and fiancée Robin Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks).

There were Mr. Billy Wallace, Mr. Peter Ward, Mr. Geoffrey Davis, Mr. Charles Wilson. There was the Spanish Ambassador, Duke Miguel Primo de Rivera. There were, naturally, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Bristle, and Miss Fiona Campbell-Walker. And me.

For the world may be coming to town, but as far as the ring-side seats are concerned, London, it seems, still belongs to us.

DANNY FINDS A GENIUS

I TOOK America's No. 1 cat entertainer, Danny Thomas, who collects around £4,500 a week in real dollars in the super spots of the USA, to see Britain's topmost cabaret act, Noel Coward (who gets around £1,250 in true blue sterling).

"Where are the people?" inquired Mr. Thomas, surveying the crowd scene. I pointed to the gill-edged galaxy consisting of one royal prince, a duke and duchess, a couple of ambassadors, a mass of millionaires, and a flourish of stage and screen stars.

"These are people," queried Danny. "I'm referring to ordinary cash customers, I explained that in that illustrious little lot was Mr. Coward's regular public.

"If he can handle that bunch he's got something, but I wonder how he'd make out at the Copechans?" (the gaudy play-place in New York where Danny has recently been raking in that £4,500).

The lights dimmed. Down the stairs to some encouraging applause came a dark-haired man in a well-cut dinner-jacket.

"Funny," mused Mr. Thomas. "I didn't think he was such a small man." I whispered hastily that that wasn't him—just his penis—and here came old King, Coward, himself.

THE MAN'S A GENIUS

Mr. C. went into his act. Mr. T. sat back and admired. "Goah, he's cute," he exclaimed as Coward announced he was now going to sing some songs he wished he had written instead of some he had.

"This guy really goes," said Danny. "A few moments later, then, 'Oh, what beautiful material—wish he'd write some thing for me. I'd learn to speak English, real good, for those kinda lins'."

Final verdict, delivered by Mr. Thomas: "The man's a genius." There was even a possibility that he might make out at the Copechans.

ing suit might be noticed. The addresses of girl friends went up in smoke, but deliberately I had not formed any close relationships. I had been determined that no emotional entanglements should affect my plans.

At 2:30 I walked over to my aircraft. Four fighters were to patrol in two pairs. I was the leader, so I could fix the order of flying. I said one pair would fly West along the Baltic to Kolberg and then back to base, and told the pilot accompanying me that we should take a parallel course at a slightly higher altitude, 18,000 feet.

When I came to check my engine, I found that the fuel cut-out wasn't working. I was determined to have my aircraft completely intact when I was right, so I had the cut-out put right. We taxied to the end of the runway. The first pair took off. Then I switched on the radio and said, in a voice I tried to keep casual: "This is 731 calling to take off. Listopad, may I take off?" "Listopad was the code name for the control tower at Slubsk). The answer came back, "731, 731, you may take off." I knew the moment had come. I had a last look round and waved to my ground crew. They didn't know it was goodbye.

I made a final check of the instruments, and the eye stayed a second on the gun button. I was ready to fight my way out if I had to. My hands trembled as I "gunned" the MIG into the air. It was ten minutes past nine.

SPOTTED

WE soon ran into mist. This was cause for worry, because I had to find Kolberg—and Bornholm. But after five minutes flying the mist cleared and I could see Kolberg plainly.

The time had come. To pick up speed I had to drop the extra fuel tanks. I didn't want to drop them over the city so I ordered 728, the pilot in front of me, to move slightly to the right and out over the sea; the coastline runs almost due East and West here. Now the supreme moment of all had arrived. To jettison the tanks I had to press a button switching on an electrical mechanism. I pressed the button to jettison the tanks, but my thumb slipped off it. Shaking, I tried again. I remember I was sweating when the tanks suddenly dropped and went spinning down into the sea. I made my right-angle turn, due North, and put down the nose of the plane into a steep dive.

I was seen at once. Over the radio came 728's excited chatter: "731 is escaping! Hello Listopad! Hello Listopad! 731 is making a getaway, 731 is going off!"

I switched on my own microphone and shouted back: "Yes, I am going, I am going to get some medicine for Father Stalin." It wasn't very funny, but it was the first thing that came into my head.

I knew that the radar screens back at Slubsk would trace my flight and that the four MIGs standing at "readiness" would be in the air in seconds. But if I got down to about 1,500 feet the radar screen would probably

lose me. I got there as fast as I could. I could feel the plane vibrating as it approached the sound barrier.

Now the main thing to worry about was whether any Russian-piloted fighters were nearby. I turned the radio on to the so-called "battle" wavelength (we had two wavelengths, one for training and one for combat) and discovered the four MIGs were already in the air. On the radio I could hear the order from "Listopad," "725, carry out Operation Krest."

BORNHOLM

SUDDENLY I was over Bornholm, but where was the big American air base I had heard about? Not a fighter in sight to escort me in, and the night before the Operations Room showed no air base, only a tiny runway. This had puzzled me when I looked at it in my room, but I assumed that the map was out of date.

I cut speed to 700 kilometres and circled the town of Roenne. Finally I saw the runway: it was only a strip of grass, much too short for jets to land on or to take off from. But I didn't have enough fuel to make Copenhagen even if I had wanted to risk being shot down.

I circled the field once, did two-thirds of a second circle, cut my speed to 250 kilometres and came in. A wire fence hadn't been laid out in front of me at the first minute, "gunned" the plane and barely cleared it. The landing was a miracle. I rolled all the way to the end of the runway and stopped with absolutely no room to spare. I couldn't do it again.

I AM FREE

I WAS safe. I pulled back the hood, sucked in a great gulp of air and unspooled my flying suit. The relief was almost too much to bear. I climbed out on to the wing. A young woman with a baby in her arms came out of a nearby house. I knew it wasn't—and yet the terrifying thought suddenly came into my mind: "Perhaps this is Communist territory!"

With my hand on my pistol holster I said in broken German "Hier Kommunist?" meaning "Are there any Communists here?"

Her face was twisted with fright. She gasped, "No, no."

I turned and walked towards the control tower and a group of men came running forward—members of a flying club, I learned later. They spoke to me in German and Danish, but all I could say was "Poland, Poland—Kommunisten kaput!" and then "Azy!" (asylum). They made me understand that I was in Denmark. I knew then that I was free.

TAIKOO
SUGAR

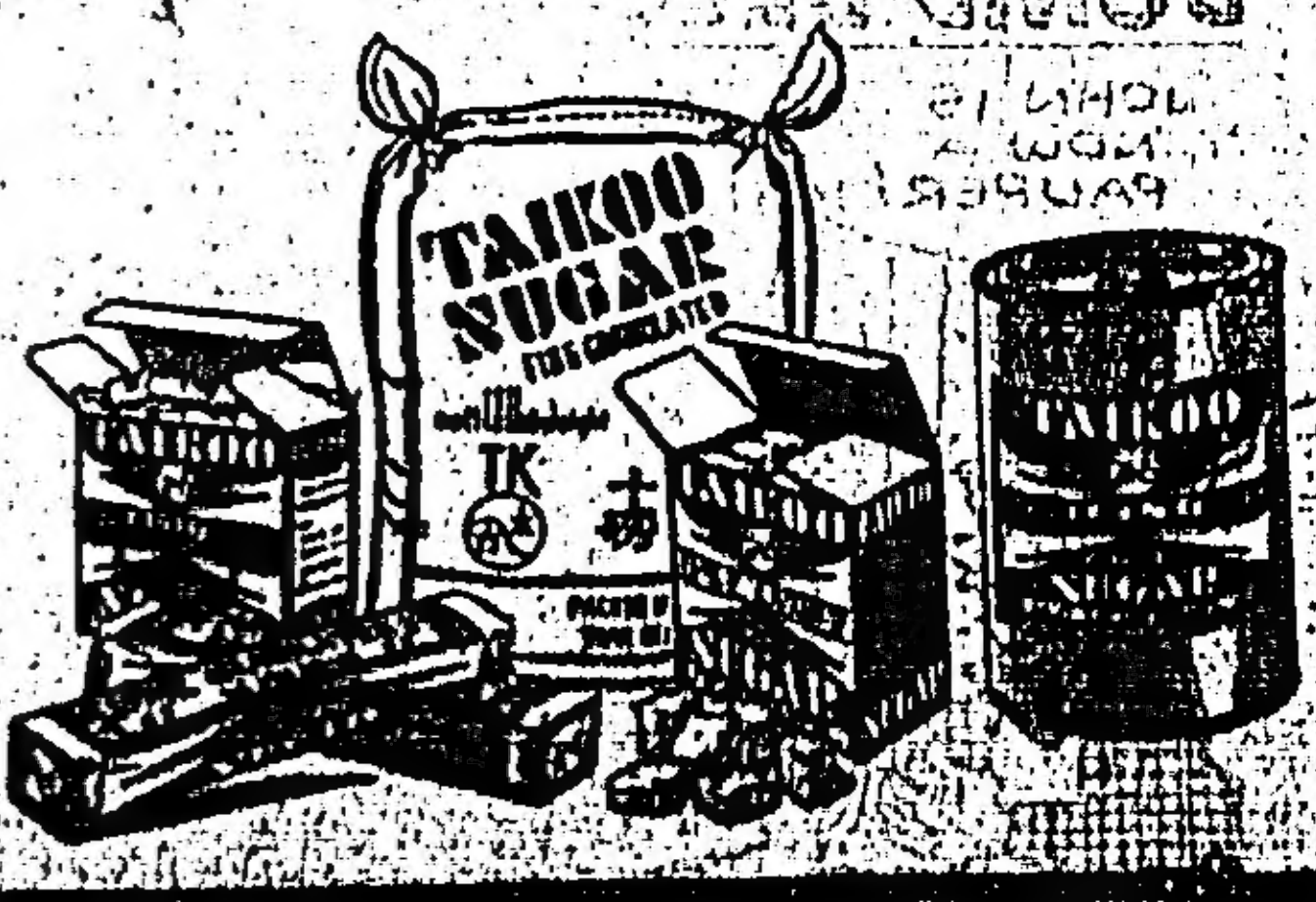
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"SHENKING"	Shanghai	5 p.m. 20th June	
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 20th June	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd June	
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S. "BELLEROPHON"	21st June	21st June	21st June
G. "MENTOR"	do	27th June	27th June
S. "ALCINOUS"	do	7th July	7th July
G. "PATROCLOS"	7th June	13th June	14th July
S. "CYCLOPS"	18th June	23rd July	23rd July
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NOTICE

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As from the 14th June, 1953 **ADDITIONAL** Special Direct Ferry Service will be operated on Sundays and Holidays (weather condition permitting).

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10.15 "
12.15 p.m.
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10.30 "
4.00 p.m.
5.00 "
6.30 "

CHEUNG CHAU FERRY SERVICE

As from the 14th June, 1953, the 1.10 p.m. Ferry for Cheung Chau (Direct) will leave Hongkong at 1.30 p.m. and the 1.30 p.m. Ferry for Cheung Chau (Via Ping Chau & Silvermine Bay) will leave at 1.45 p.m. respectively.

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Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

KINSEY BOOK IN AUTUMN

Bloomington, Indiana, June 11.

Dr. Alfred Kinsey's new book, "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female," will be published in the autumn, after 15 years of investigation it was announced here.

Earlier this week, newspaper and magazine editors were given proof of the book to read but they were pledged not to disclose the contents of the book until August 20.

This was mainly to prevent people from "pirating" extracts of the book for publication elsewhere.

Dr. Kinsey said that he had refused an offer of \$100,000 for exclusive rights to the book. He said that all income from the work would go toward the Kinsey Institute for sex research at Indiana University.

Dr. Kinsey's earlier work, "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male," took nine years to prepare and sold 250,000 copies.

He said that publication of the book on females had been delayed owing to the volume of information to be collected and analyzed.

"People have advanced many reasons for the delay," he remarked. "Some said it was because of censorship. Others said it was because women would not talk. Others said it was because the women talked too much."—Reuter.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S.S. "EISHO MARU"

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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown and will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Godard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 10th June, 1953.

All claims against the steamers must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 11th June, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 6th June, 1953.

Manila Senate Candidates

Manila, June 11.

The Liberal Party announced tonight its Senatorial candidates in the November elections.

Heading the eight-man slate is former President Jose Avellino who was defeated by President Quirino in the 1949 presidential election.

Mr. Quirino is again his Party's standard bearer this year.

Next to Avellino is Senator Camillo Ocas, a Nationalist, who defected to the Liberals after he had lost to former Defense Secretary Ramon Magdayao in his bid for the Nationalist presidential nomination.

The inclusion of Avellino and Ocas in the list ended speculation that they might join the newly formed Democratic Party of Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo.

Beas Ocas the slate includes three other re-electionists—Senators Gerontina Peason, Vicente Madrigal and Pablo Angeles David.

The three other candidates are Secretary of Labour Jose Figueras, former Senator Sulpicio Peralta, and Jacinto Borja, former Governor of Bohol Province.

The announcement of the candidates who were chosen by the 21-man governing committee of the Liberal Party was made at the inauguration of the Party headquarters in downtown Manila.—United Press.

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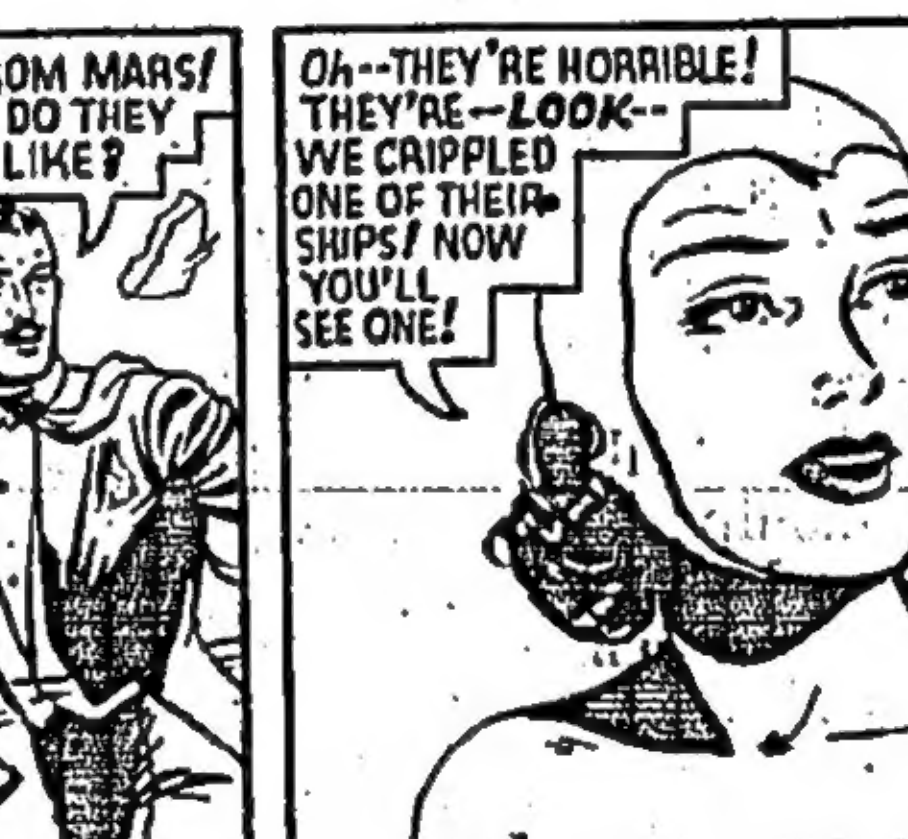
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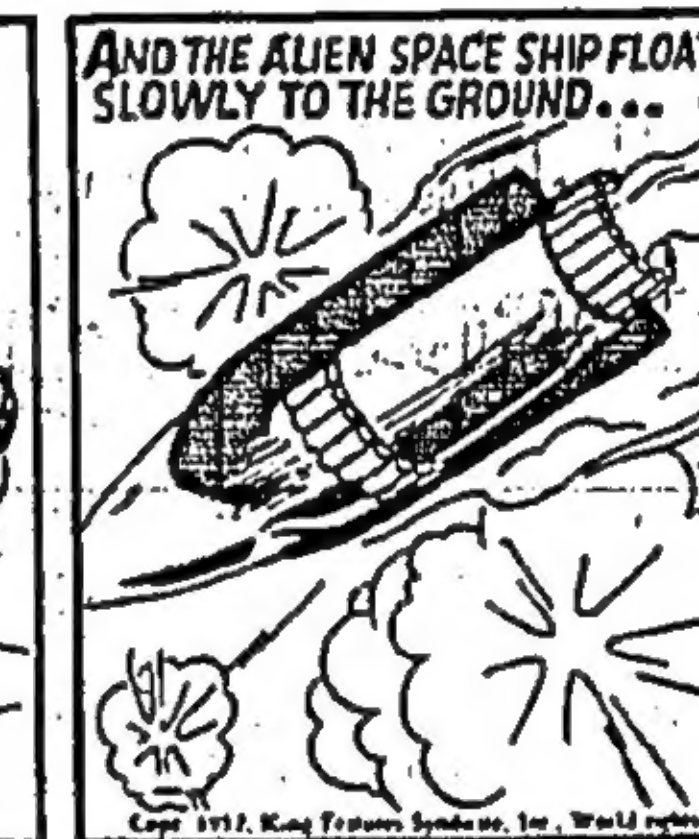
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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



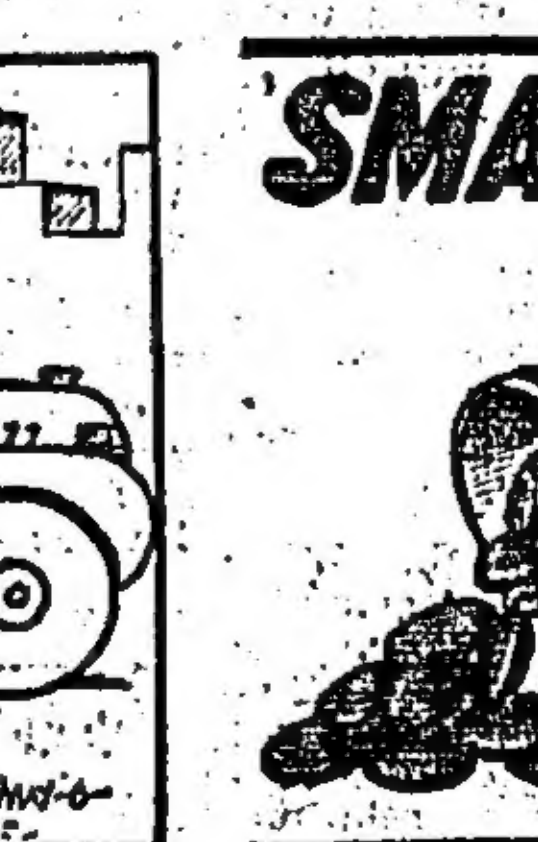
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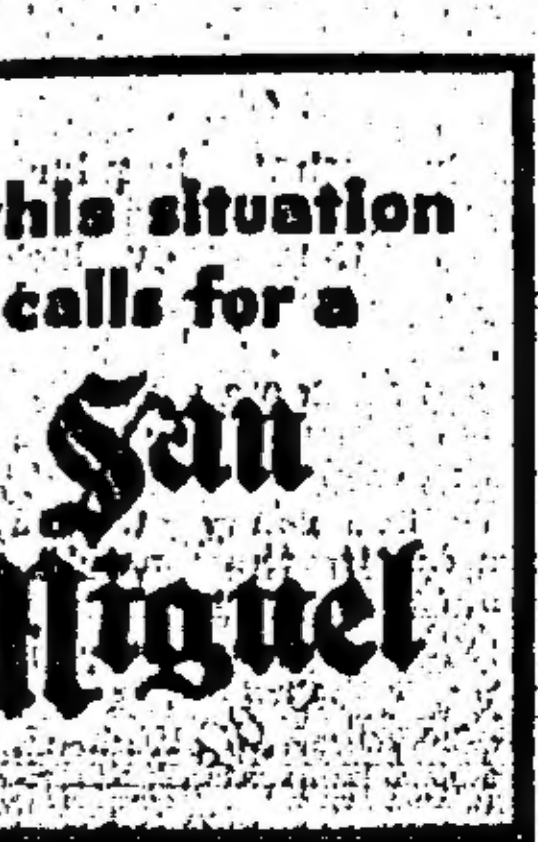
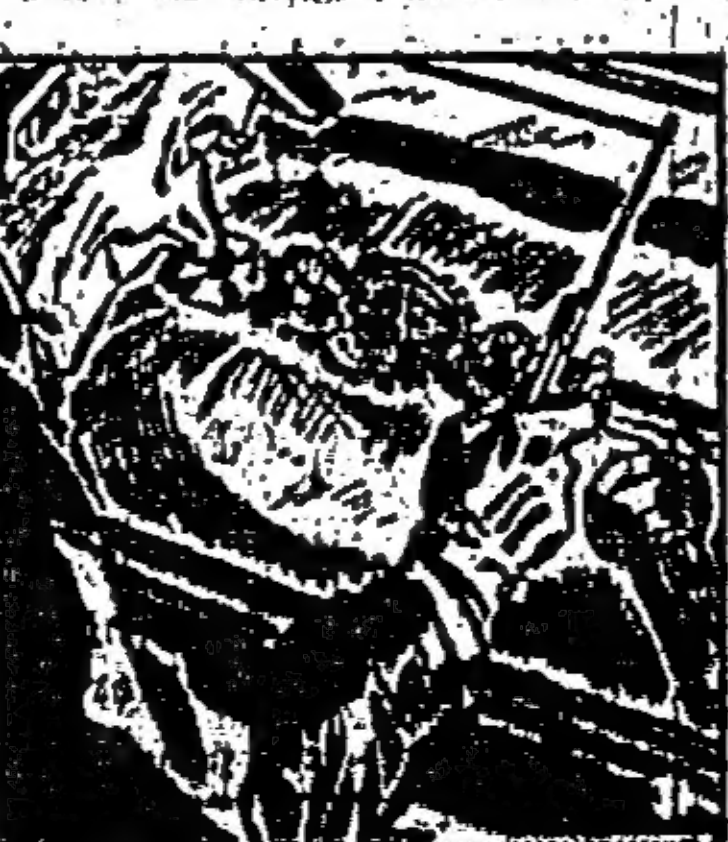


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Japanese Aviation Development

Tokyo, June 11.
Japanese aircraft makers have been vigorously seeking, and in many instances successfully, technical tie-ups with British plane manufacturers in their attempts to regain their pre-war prosperity.

The Industrial Development Company, formerly known as the Kawanishi Aircraft, has arranged technical co-operation with Britain's largest plane maker, the de Havilland Enterprise.

Under the technical tie-up, contract, the Shin Meiwa, (Industrial Development) company is to receive repairing technique for a Gipsy-type engine used in light planes from the British company.

The Japanese firm plans to launch upon the repairing of such engines at its Yawata factory in Hyogo prefecture after importing repair equipment and inviting technicians from the British company.

Rolls-Royce Limited, and about ten Japanese industrial companies have been negotiating for technical tie-ups in the production and sale of turbojet engines. The ten companies include the Ishikawazaki Heavy Industries, and the Shin Meiwa, and the Shin Meiwa. No definite results, however, have been reported from the current negotiations which started in April this year.

Japanese plane manufacturers have also held similar talks with the representatives of the Hawker-Siddeley Group. The makers of the Hawker, being jet planes offered to Japan, technical tie-up contracts with Japanese aircraft makers on the manufacture of jet engines of the Avro and Gloster types.—France Press.

Research Association Institute Produces Miracle Machinery

London, June 11.

Research at the Shirley Institute, the British Cotton Industry Research Association's laboratory here, is helping the transformation of Britain's cotton industry on which a major part of the country's export hopes and living standards must rest.

Cotton textiles are still year by year the most important export of Britain and also the greatest hope for increasing two-way trade with the United States. For Lancashire buys American raw cotton and hopes to send back luxury piecegoods to help pay for it.

New machines, which are the envy of the world, are being evolved at the Shirley Institute.

With them, British cotton manufacturers can cut costs of production and produce finer cloths. Shirley Institute scientists are helping to improve working conditions at the mills—and they are adding farmers overseas to produce cotton which will spin more easily and produce a finer, stronger yarn.

There is no activity of the textile industry from the original opening and cleaning of the bales of raw cotton to the spinning and weaving, finishing and making up that the Shirley Institute does not work on in its research for better methods and improved conditions.

In this huge laboratory scientists not only invent new machines, but make the prototypes in their own workshops.

One of the finer devices is a radio-active static eliminator. In the processing of artificial fibres, which are highly electrically resistant, static electricity can build up so rapidly—as to make the fibres almost unmanageable.

DEALS WITH DUST

A high voltage electrical static eliminator devised by Shirley takes care of this. Static electricity also attracts dust and can cause a bar of dirt to soil the material on the loom and to be so firmly held as to defy all ordinary cleaning operations.

The radio-active static eliminator hung over the loom dissipates the static electricity and prevents the deposition of dust.

It is said that Britain imports 10,000 tons of trash, including soil of the United States, every year in raw cotton. But the Shirley opening and cleaning plant makes it possible for cotton to be cleaned today more quickly and efficiently than ever before.

The firm order for this new machine came from the United States and it is selling steadily there today.

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, secretary to the committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, revealed recently that Shirley has produced a new loom which will be on the market in 1954. Although conventional in type, it is the first ever built in accordance with truly scientific principles.

DEFECTS AVOIDED

By combining mathematics, physics and engineering the Shirley designers believe that they have avoided the inherent defects of conventional loom design. The new loom has produced the finest quality fabrics in laboratory conditions and now remains to be seen how it will stand up to full-scale commercial conditions.

The Shirley Institute is maintained by the cotton, rayon and silk industries of Britain and an annual grant from the British Government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

It was scientists at Shirley who produced L-23, now known as ventile, the waterproof cloth which saved so many British and United States pilots after they had been shot down into the sea while guarding Arctic convoys.

The Institute is experimenting in finishing, bleaching and dyeing, and testing printing pastes, in research on fluid and heat transmissions and is even investigating the soiling of cloth.

"One day we may even produce a cloth which does not soil," says Dr Hill, Shirley's deputy director. Out of all the research which goes on incessantly in the laboratories at Disbury, there is emerging a new textile industry in the area which gave the industrial revolution to the world.

Prices closed as follows:—

Spot 34.20
July 34.20-35.00
October 34.20-35.00
March 34.20
July 34.20
October 34.20
March 34.20

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
Spot 34.20
July 34.20-35.00
October 34.20-35.00
March 34.20
July 34.20
October 34.20
March 34.20

SAO PAULO MARKET
Spot 34.20
July 34.20-35.00
October 34.20-35.00
March 34.20
July 34.20
October 34.20
March 34.20

Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:—
July 16.05
October 16.20
December 16.40
March 16.60
(average price 16/16 to designated spot market) 16.25
Sales 16.47 bales

—United Press.

Grain Prices
In Chicago

Chicago, June 11.
Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:—
Wheat—price per bushel
Spot 2.03 1/2 nominal
July 2.03 1/2
September 2.03 1/2
December 2.03 1/2
March 2.03 1/2
May 2.03 1/2

Corn
Spot 1.37 1/2
July 1.37 1/2
September 1.37 1/2
December 1.37 1/2
March 1.37 1/2
May 1.37 1/2

Oats
Spot 1.21 1/2
July 1.21 1/2
September 1.21 1/2
December 1.21 1/2
March 1.21 1/2
May 1.21 1/2

Soybeans
Spot 2.20 nominal
July 2.20
September 2.20
December 2.20
March 2.20
May 2.20

—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local currency exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
U.S. dollar (per £1) 0.6225
Sterling (per £1) 1.577
Indonesian rupiah (per £1) 21.80
Siam (per £1) 21.80
Singapore (per £1) 21.80
S.W. franc (per £1) 0.62

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—United Press.

British Textile Production Shows Increase

London, June 11.

British textile production is now 30 per cent higher than last July, when the recession in the industry was at its worst, Mr. Reginald Maudling, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said.

Employment in the textile areas had shown a dramatic improvement, he said, as an exporter, and the Government had not reduced the purchase tax on textiles in its budget proposals.

In May 1952, 101,000 people were unemployed but the figure for May this year was only 21,000.

Mr. Maudling was resisting criticism that the Government had not reduced the purchase tax on textiles in its budget proposals.

Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Labour, had said Britain had slipped back to fourth place as an exporter, and the United States, Germany and Japan were becoming increasingly dangerous rivals.—Reuter.

Exports Crisis
Unavoidable,
Japan Warned

Tokyo, June 11.

In a forecast of Japan's economy during the next five years, the Economic Counsel Board, the Government's top advisory body, gives a warning that living standards must fall and unemployment increase, and that a crisis of "market limitation" is unavoidable for Japanese exports.

Most leading industrialists, who have been urging the Government to adopt a planned economy, independent of U.S. help and windfalls from the Korean war, endorse the Board's forecasts.

They are redoubling their pressure for drastic action to modernise Japanese equipment and methods and, with the simultaneous sacrifice of labour standards introduced under the Occupation, to reduce inefficiency and costs throughout industry.

In its report, the Economic Counsel Board expresses the belief that U.S. defence spending will be cut from 1955, but that "economic intercourse between the free world and the Soviet will become more active."

In particular, Japan's trade with Communist China is expected to increase, but by no means on the scale fondly anticipated by most business leaders, who are fretting at the disadvantages which they believe they are suffering while Britain is building up East-West trade.

Exports Peak

Five years from now, Japan's maximum exports are expected to be stabilised at approximately \$1,400m. The export target for the current fiscal year is an optimistic \$1,200m. World demands for textiles, in the opinion of the Board, will have fallen sharply as consumer countries become more self-sufficient. The world demand for iron and steel is also seen as decreasing.

The Japanese Government will be compelled to meet shrinkage of world markets with "a subsidy policy and other measures."

Japan will reach a limit of practicable trade expansion in the export of plant equipment and ships. The machine industry has no hope of meeting German and European competition unless drastic rationalisation in methods is enforced.

The present annual expenditure by the U.S. of \$700m. in special procurement orders will have been cut to a maximum of \$200m. by 1958. In that event, also, income from invisible trade will be down to \$400m. (half the present income), as a reflection of Japan's dwindling international accounts.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Japan's prospects for trade development in South-East Asia will be measured in terms of U.S. and Colombo Plan aid to that region, and governed by the ruling prices of raw materials, now declining and reducing the already low purchasing power of the whole area.

"The estimated amount of investment within the framework of a balanced Budget will not be enough to meet the demand," the Board points out. "In the circumstances, there will be no alternatives but to rely on foreign investments or to raise funds by bond flotation."

The Board recommends urgently that the current five-year plan (designed to reduce rice imports by 600,000 tons a year, together with dairy products) be extended with dairy products at the risk of austerity and hardship, and calls for still greater concentration on the production of chemical fibres to cut back imports of raw cotton and wool.

A shift from coal to hydro-electric power is advocated, as well as more intensive study of the supplementary uses of petroleum, natural gas, fuel wood and charcoal as sources of energy.

"Until self-sufficiency in vital materials is realised, the living standard of the people must continue to fall," the Board concludes. "As a policy of essential streamlining of industry progresses, more workers must be laid off and employment will fail to keep pace with the increase in population."

MANGANESE ORE
FOR JAPAN

General Base Metals announce that the recent shipment from the Bohol Mines of 1,250 tons of manganese ore to Japan completed all commitments on manganese contracts prior to the fulfilment of a new contract signed with Fuku Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. of Japan.

The first shipment of ores on the new contract, which calls for the delivery of 10,000 tons, is expected at the end of June and further shipments will continue till 1954.—France Press.

Copra Quotation

New York, June 11.
Copra was quoted today at \$190 per short ton, traded, c.i.f. the Pacific Coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 14 1/2 cents a pound, asked.—United Press.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53, Queen's Bldg. Tel: 20031.

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" ... 9 June ... Hongkong ... For Manila
Homewards: "FELIX ROUSSEL" ... 24-25 July ... Due Marseilles ... Via Yokohama
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

Outwards: "MONICA" ... 16-18 June ... Hongkong ... For Japan
Homewards: "MONICA" ... 28-29 June ... Due Marseilles ... Via Yokohama
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

Outwards: "SILVER SANDAL" ... 18-19 July ... Hongkong ... For Japan
Homewards: "SILVER SANDAL" ... 30-31 July ... Due Marseilles ... Via Yokohama
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

Outwards: "MEKONG" ... 11 June ... Hongkong ... For Japan
Homewards: "MEKONG" ... 22-23 June ... Due Marseilles ... Via Yokohama
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SHEAFFER'S
Skrip

ALLEGED LIBEL: ACTION AGAINST CHINESE PAPER

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